
JOURNAL OF THE
BARBER COIN COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

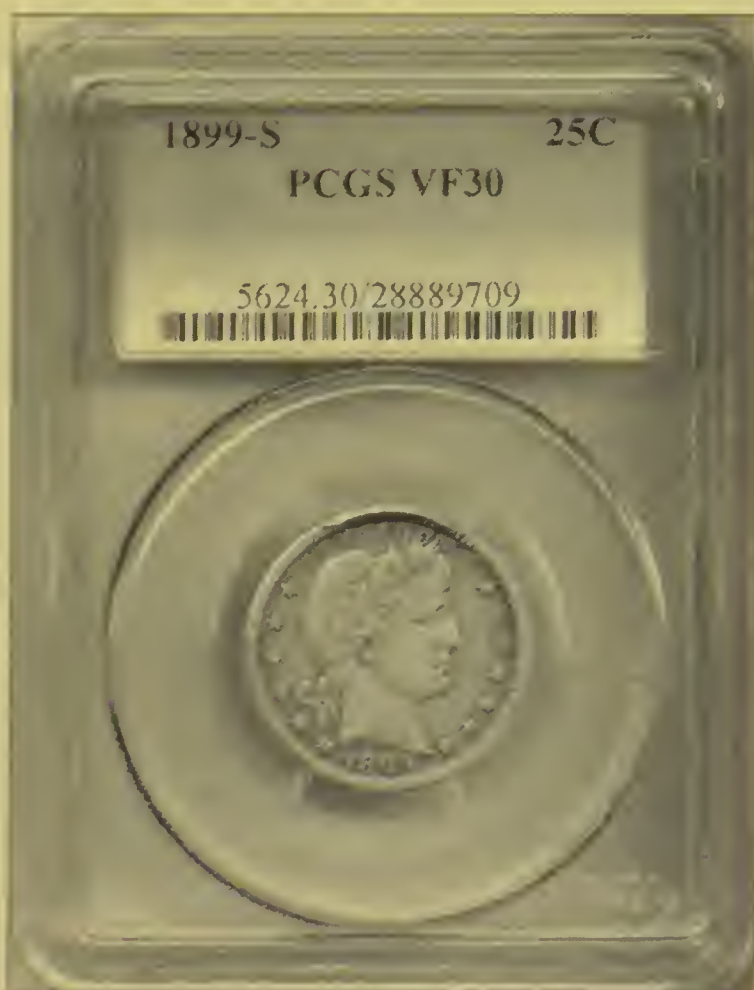
Volume 25

Number 3



2014

Where Have the 1899-S Quarters Gone?



Impact from the Philippine Effect

See page 7

Photo courtesy of Tim Glaue



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JOURNAL OF THE
BARBER COIN COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

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BCCS PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I write this message at the end of the week following the RCNA convention and the ANA convention held the prior week. Each event was satisfying as to numismatics, gaining knowledge and meeting friends.

ANA 2014 provided two elements of honor from ANA President Walter Ostromecki, Jr. First was an award celebrating the Barber Society's twenty-five year membership in the ANA. A week ago I received the award by mail. It has a wood background and an appropriate certificate acknowledging the Society's membership since 1989.

Walter had spoken with me earlier about BCCS and an award. I felt this 25-year milestone was it! However, Walter gave me, to my surprise, an ANA Presidential award for my 40+ years as an active ANA member and Life Member.



Near the end of the ANA convention, John Frost caught me in the hall. Among several comments and questions, John asked about the governance of the Barber Society. The questions concerned elections (I don't recall an election, ever), financial records (these are in the hands of the secretary/treasurer) and other lesser items. Why no elections? People decided they wanted to establish a specialty

club; BCCS was the idea and energy of Steve Epstein. He put out the idea of this specialty group, recruited interested collectors, and launched the first *Journal* issue in early 1989. Steve did this for four years. When he moved on to other numismatic interests, Dave Lawrence suggested J. T. Donahue (then the VP of Research) become president. When J.T. had served a year and published one *Journal* issue, Dave asked me to fill this role in the fall of 1994. When Russell Easterbrooks took on a new job and resigned as the *Journal* editor, Eileen Ribar was identified and has served in the role of editor with excellence since the year 2000.

I wish to draw our reader's attention to an article in the last issue of the *Journal*, namely Editor Eileen Ribar's contribution on the \$4 Gold Stella, designed by Charles Barber. I don't recall this series being treated to a comprehensive overview in the lifetime of the Society. Some years earlier, there was reference to "Barber Nickels." We now can add the Gold Stella series and reference this as Barber gold! Thanks Eileen!

With Eileen's notice to me that she wishes to relinquish her role as editor, but will remain as such until a replacement is found, it seems logical that I give notice that I will retire as president when someone is identified and chosen or elected.

I am as interested in Barber coins today as ever. I own the sets of five cents thru half dollars I started before I met Dave and Steve. I am still building sets of Capped Bust half dimes and dimes by die marriage. I have begun a date set of US half cents and am building a set of Canadian colonial tokens (Breton varieties). Not too long ago, I decided to write my president's message for that issue away from a focus on Barbers; numismatics is a vast field of study and enjoyment.

Numismatic regards,
Phil Carrigan

THE JOURNAL NEEDS YOUR ARTICLES!

Your article submission(s) automatically enters you in the BCCS Literary Contest. The article receiving the most member votes will win a 1st place prize of \$50. Second place prize will be \$25 and third place will be a free one year BCCS membership. So, make sure your membership is up to date and get your article to Eileen at the post office or e-mail address on page 3.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS Nov. 25th

Where Have the 1899-S Quarters Gone?

Impact from the Philippine Effect

By **Tim Glaue**

Within this and planned follow-up articles are the results from deep dive studies using what is found from historical and numismatic texts, blogs, guides, auction descriptions and personal reflection. Details found related to the scarcity and/or rarity of mid-range graded Barber dimes, quarters, and half dollars are documented and shared concerning specific dates and mintmarks. Specifically for this article, we hone in on the 1899-S Barber quarter and employ or make use of BCCS and Feigenbaum rarity scales, production mintages, 3rd Party grading populations and the number of sales as reported from sources like Heritage Auctions, PCGS CoinFacts, or NGC Coin Explorer auction reports.

The 1898 through 1900 San Francisco Mint coinage has long been considered a series of dates that have been sent to the Philippines per a number of auction catalogs and written texts. Not fully knowing the magnitude of “Philippine Hoard” impact to these dates, I decided to explore this a little, then share it with you. In addition, I captured some material on the 1899-S Barber quarter through an informal survey of those who attended the Chicago World’s Fair of Money BCCS meeting on August 6th, 2014.

Key Question for Analysis: Is the 1899-S the Least Available Date of All Barber Quarters in Mid-level Grades?

“There is still some limited evidence found today. Some Barber issues are believed to have been found in the Philippines where dates from San Francisco, such as the 1898-1900, were sent in some numbers.” – Paul Green, *Numismatic News*, May 14, 2010

Analysis Input: Reflection from Philippine Historical Events

The results of an informal survey and a study of 3rd party grading populations (discussed later in this article) raised a question regarding these 1899-S mid-grade quarters: “Why so uncommon or hard to find?” One possible scenario might be the 1899-S quarter may only be perceived rare because this date and mint doesn’t primarily reside in the United States, but overseas in the Asia-Pacific region. The following perspective (blog entry by “Smitty3663” August 10, 2012

at this link: http://coinauctionshelp.com/Coin_Help_Blog/u-s-barber-head-types-coins-dimes-quarters-half-dollars-patterns/) shares the idea that we should evaluate the Philippine Hoard effect beyond 1900 to another three years covering 1901 – 1903 dates (the Coinage Act for the Philippines was signed into law in 1903). In a sense, the 1898-1900 years were only the beginning as 1901-1903 San Francisco issues were also sent overseas to the Asia-Pacific region. This theory might reinforce the fact as to why we don't see many 1899-S quarters (other 1898-S through 1903-S dates are also scarce) in the United States in mid-grades.

“Dear Sir, Thought you might be interested in some info I have acquired over the years about Barber quarters — I spent several years in the Philippines (1964 – 1975) and discovered the 1896 S, 1901 S and 1913 S were obtainable there and I had them in very fine — It also got me to thinking that since the US acquired the P.I. (Philippine Islands) in 1898 and hadn't yet made coinage for them; they sent much of the mintage from San Francisco to the P.I. during the early years — so in my way of thinking there were more 1901 S in the P.I. than there were in the USA (which resolves the problem with the greater mintage figure for the 01S and yet the higher value) what do you think?? regards, W C Schmidt”

Thinking about the historical events during this time period, it might be good to summarize the history of what happened after the Spanish-American War ended in 1898. One of the terms of the Treaty of Paris signed Dec. 10, 1898 was that Spain cede the Philippine Islands to the United States for twenty million dollars. By August of that same year, the Spanish-American war was considered at an end and the US was to instill a military government. The Filipino people did not want another ruling country like they had with Spain and, in course, followed revolutionary commander Emilio Aguinaldo into a war with the United States. In March 1901, the United States captured Aguinaldo marking one end to the war, although additional guerrilla-style fighting ensued for another decade.



John Hay, Secretary of State, signing the memorandum of ratification on behalf of the United States http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Paris_%281898%29

What is interesting is that “fractional currency” in silver was important to the Philippine people. It was so scarce in the occupied Spanish years that hoarding and hiding was commonplace. In the previous Spanish days, the smaller currency was so hard to find that an 8% premium went along with being able to even possess the smaller denominations.

“The American merchants now are unanimously in favor of immediately going on a United States currency basis, thereby settling all difficulties, buying up the Mexican, and making it illegal tender after a stated time. Even bankers and other merchants have altered their opinion since the time when the bank manager gave his views on the subject to Colonel Denby, in 1899. If nothing has already been done by the Commission to alleviate matters beyond the coinage of silver dollars, which, added to the Mexican now in use, will make the situation worse than it was before, Congress should attend to this question, and relieve not only the merchants in the Philippines, but practically everybody in the Archipelago. This unquestionably is the crying need of the hour in the Philippines.”¹

¹ Bellairs, Edgar G., 1902, *As It Is In The Philippines*, New York, Lewis, Scribner & Co.

Actually, the monetary system at the time being largely based on dimes and half dollars made sense. Up through 1897, the Spanish monetary system comprised of pesos. The ratio between the Philippine peso and the American dollar (based on a gold standard) was determined to be 2:1. This would mean 1 peso would be equal to a U.S. half dollar. Under General Emilio Aguinaldo in 1898, the Philippine Republic also issued 2 centimos de peso copper in 1899. A day’s wage was typically “two dimes” so two “20 Centimos” type coins could be replaced by two U.S. dimes. In these cases, however, it is still perplexing when trying to understand what happened to the 1899-S quarters. It just isn’t mentioned – at least out of what I was able to find so far.

“To distribute fractional currency to the citizens. At present there is a great scarcity of pennies, nickels, and dimes, and business men are very much inconvenienced by the lack of them. The Filipino people earn small wages and are accustomed to and require a large supply of fractional currency. This is a very important matter.”²

² Conant, Charles A., November 25, 1901, *A Special Report on Coinage and Banking in the Philippine Islands: Made to the Secretary of War*, Washington Government Printing Office

Another perspective found on the Tipsico Coin website describes an opinion that out of the Philippine–American War at that time a large hoarding and burial of Barber coins existed. This, in turn, realized a majority of the 1898-S

through 1900-S coins having some sort of environmental damage, thereby a necessity to “clean” them. (http://www.tipsicocoin.com/list.html?order=price&category_id=3157)

“The majority of all Barber coinage in 1898 through 1900 was shipped to the new U. S. “possession” of the Philippine Islands, to replace the coinage of the Spanish Empire in circulation there, as a result of their defeat in the Spanish-American War of 1898. As a result, many of the coins of these dates are oddly enough relatively scarce in lower grades (Good to Fine), but somewhat more common than usual in EF to AU than would normally be the case. The majority of these higher grade coins however are commonly encountered cleaned or damaged, due to hoarding and burial during the undeclared “civil war” or revolution against the U. S. in this period.”

A hypothesis is proposed that if the Philippine monetary changeover from Spanish to American issues had a smoother transition into dimes and half dollars, and the quarters did not have a parallel 1-to-1 relationship with the Spanish monetary system of centimos and pesos, was the quarter not that interesting to Filipinos? Might there be there buried treasure or dumped coins in San Jose Bay (http://corregidor.org/chs_trident/trident_01.htm), for instance, related to the quarters in the Asia-Pacific or Philippine Island realm? If these are not considered true, then why are the 1899-S quarters so scarce to rare in mid-grade? Were a large majority of U.S. quarters from 1899-S all worn down beyond F and VF grades due to extreme circulation? More needs to be studied and understood as to why 1899-S quarters in mid-level grades are near non-existent.

Analysis Input: Third Party Grading Population Study

Another consideration on rarity might be made from a study of the combined PCGS and NGC populations. In the case of the 1899-S Barber Quarter, they are extremely low for this date in mid-grades – especially in VF: F(7), VF(5), and XF(17). More on Very Fine-graded 1899-S quarters: For reference sake, all of the VF graded specimens are in PCGS holders and there may be others in ANACS holders per the Heritage Auction results listed below. When examining the Heritage website for previous auction appearances, there are only 6 total with the last one in 2006. In addition, of those appearances only 1 was an ANACS non-Details grade from 2005.

It should be noted from VF-20 to VF-35, the average pricing amount is \$119.50 per what is seen at the PCGS website (<http://www.pcgsg.com/prices/>). If you look at PCGS CoinFacts, you will see the one specimen I was able to pick up earlier in 2014 originating from Australia by way of Las Vegas, NV – but there are no others listed. NGC Coin Explorer lists none since it doesn't reference eBay

auctions. A couple more sales of Fine specimens have happened earlier in 2014 but they are unfortunately not VF.

Heritage Auction Results (6 total in VF grades and none since 2006) per archives: 1899-S VF-30 "Cleaned" Details ANACS Nov. 5, 2006 \$57; 1899-S VF "Glue Residue" Details NCS Jan. 30, 2006 \$60; 1899-S VF-20 "Cleaned" Details April 24, 2005 \$97.75; 1899-S VF-20 ANACS Feb 20, 2005; 1899-S VF-30 "Cleaned" Details ANACS \$103.50; 1899-S VF "Repaired" Details ANACS (as part of a group of quarters) \$110.

Analysis Input: Informal BCCS Meeting Survey 8/06/14

As stated, one sure fact continually seen from this "Philippine Hoard" analysis would be the low population evidence of mid-grade 1899-S Barber quarters. Unless extreme hoarding of this date has been happening by us Barber Coin Collector Society or other numismatic collectors for long periods of time in recent history, the 1899-S quarter in non-Details mid-grades is very to extremely rare. To help get a sense of this fact, I decided to conduct an informal survey out of those who attended the BCCS meeting at the Chicago World's Fair of Money on August 6, 2014. The result findings are shown in the table below:

Approximately 20 in attendance

Survey respondents	12 Survey Respondents												Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
# of 1899-S Quarters in my possession	10	1	0	0	0	4	0	3	3	1	0	2	24
Fine (F12, F-15)	1					1			2			1	5
Certified?												1	1
Non-Certified?	1					1			2				4
Details Grade?													0
Very Fine (VF-20, VF-25, VF-30, VF-35)	1									1		1	3
Certified?												1	1
Non-Certified?	1									1			2
Details Grade?													0
Extremely Fine (XF-40, XF-45)	1					1			1				3
Certified?													0
Non-Certified?	1					1							2
Details Grade?									1				1

What this tells me is that there may be a few other uncertified, original, non-Details coins out there in VF but I emphasize, only a few.

Analysis Input: Valuation

For the three years of these dates, it may be difficult to ascertain scarce or rare items due to lower pricing as indicated in guides. In many cases, price guides are reflecting the existence of a larger proportion of lower quality specimens. 3rd party slabs may not be worth the extra amounts to clarify the grades on some coin dates. Does the supply truly outstrip the demand causing depressed pricing? This should be questioned. The PCGS Population Report July 2003 had this to say about the 1899-S:

“1899-S is turning out to be far scarcer than previously thought. Its ranking has moved up from 9th to 4th and its mint state pop is just 12 more than that of the 1901-S. Not bad for a coin with Gray sheet bids of \$875 and \$2,800 in MS 63 and 65 [as of 1999].”

NGC Coin Explorer has this to say about the 1899-S quarter (ultimate courtesy extended to Heritage Auctions / www.ha.com):

“The San Francisco Mint continued its erratic quarter production schedule of the late 1890s by producing a mere 708,000 pieces in 1899. The federal government shipped a percentage of this issue’s delivery to the Philippine Islands, where most entered the channels of commerce. Most of the survivors are cleaned XF or AU pieces. This date is underrated and under-appreciated by many, particularly in the mid-Uncirculated grades.”

In summary, when looking at the 1899-S quarter in mid-grades (F, VF, and XF), there is a total of 29 coins in 3rd Party holders. It can be seen there will be difficulty in finding these coins for sale or in auctions in non-Details grade. Also, the low valuation for such a rarity and lack of availability shows the 1899-S as an unnoticed and overlooked issue. It just may be the next eventual stardom from sleeper story following the recent successes of the 1909-O.

Analysis Input: Data

Here is a brief summary of this date for mid-range grades:

Barber Quarter

Date	BCCS/Feigenbaum Scale	Mintage	F, VF, XF Pop. (PCGS / NGC / Total)
1899-S	R3-R4/R4	708,000	(6, 5, 12 / 1, 0, 5 / 7, 5, 17 = 29)

The San Francisco specimen for 1899 is a hidden secret in mid-range grades. Suffice it to say, this year and date may be additionally more rare than the

1909-O and holds a smaller record of 4,000 less in mintage. Being a Philippine date, many if not nearly all of these coins are cleaned or unable to be 3rd party slabbed without a Details label. The unnoticed extreme rarity can be verified when examining Heritage Auction archives or PCGS CoinFacts records. The current price structure for the 1899-S does not align with what is found as the true mid-grade specimen rarity of this date.

This is the third article Tim has written for the Journal. Previous ones can be found in Vol. 23, No. 4 and Vol. 24, No. 3. Tim is a member of the BCCS, the Illinois Numismatic Association, and a life member of the ANA. Tim resides in Illinois.



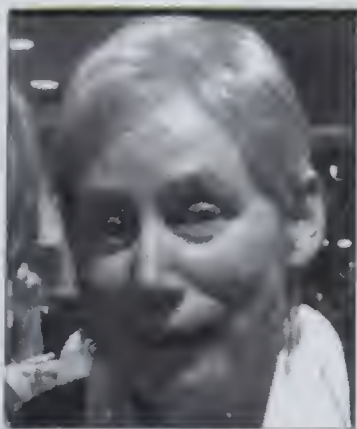
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The BCCS web service has the capability to send messages using a "Blind Carbon Copy" setting, which means everyone on the list gets the email, but no-body's email address is displayed. The advantages to having such a list include the ability to post last-minute BCCS get-togethers at regional shows and other types of Society communications, if needed, without having to wait for the next issue of the Journal. It is completely voluntary, and is open to members only. If you wish to be on this list, please send an email to: BCCS@BarberCoins.org and your name will be added. Your information will not be disclosed to anyone, and you will only receive email regarding BCCS business from the BCCS email account.



BCCS EDITOR'S MESSAGE

During its August convention, the ANA presented the Barber Society with a certificate commemorating its 25th anniversary as an ANA member club. This year the Barber Society also celebrates its 25th anniversary as a thriving national numismatic club. Twenty-five years!

It is quite an accomplishment considering its modest beginning: Steve Epstein and Dave Lawrence chatting at a coin show, Steve complaining there was little attention given to the Barber series and Dave challenging him to do something about it. With Dave's encouragement and support, Steve gathered some interested collectors and the Barber Coin Collectors' Society was formed.

I thought you would be interested to know that sixteen of the first one hundred Barber Society members are still with us. Our current 210 members are spread over 43 of the 50 states. The number of members from each state is: AL 2, AK 1, AR 2, AZ 5, CA 17, CO 6, CT 6, DE 2, FL 11, GA 4, IA 2, IL 22, IN 2, KY 3, LA 2, MA 9, MD 4, MI 5, MN 6, MO 1, MS 1, MT 1, NC 1, NE 4, NH 6, NJ 6, NM 2, NV 2, NY 11, OH 13, OK 1, OR 3, PA 10, RI 2, SC 2, TN 2, TX 9, VT 3, VA 10, WA 6, WV 1, WI 1, and WY 1.

Over the course of its twenty-five years, changes occurred within the Society and its *Journal*, some quite obvious and others barely noticeable, helping it evolve into what it is today. And changes will continue to be necessary if we wish to continue to flourish in the world in which we live. An example: in the 1990s, when club treasurer, Paul Reuter opened the BCCS checking account in his MS bank, he did so using his own SSN. When he closed that account in 2002 and sent the club monies to me, I went to my local bank to open a BCCS checking account and was told I would first need to show the club charter with raised seal.

What charter? What raised seal? I explained how the Society had started. Bank officials nodded sympathetically but, in the end, the bank said, No can do. What had happened? 9-11. Banking regulations had become stricter. Even the MS bank admitted that had Paul tried to open that account in 2002, he would not have been able to do it the way he had in the '90s.

Eventually, I was able to open a Barber Society checking account in a larger, commercial bank after its lawyers looked into my request and I registered the Barber Society with the IRS. A bit of a hassle, but it's done, and future treasurers will have no problem opening checking accounts for the Society as it now has its own ID number which any bank throughout the country should accept.

If you read Phil's message, you are aware that I wish to resign as both editor and secretary/treasurer of the BCCS. In the past, when a club officer wished to resign his position for one reason or another, he would tell the other officers and they would look for a suitable replacement. That's how I came to be your editor. Phil told Kevin Flynn at a coin show that he was looking for a new editor for the *Journal* as Russell Easterbrooks wished to give up the position. Kevin mentioned my name and Phil phoned me. When Paul Reuter became ill, he and Phil asked me to take over Paul's duties. I was a retired teacher with free time and I accepted. It was so simple and it worked out well, but that is not always the case.

The Barber Society needs a better way of choosing its leadership than word of mouth. In his ANA show summary on page 18, John tells you options being considered to choose replacements for myself, Phil, and future club presidents, editors and secretary/treasurers. Please choose to get involved. If you have any ideas, recommendations or suggestions, give them to John. If you are interested in either the editor or secretary/treasurer position and would like to know more about the responsibilities/requirements of either position, just ask.



Barber Bits

Did you know the Panama Pacific Gold \$2.50 Quarter Eagle was one of the final coins designed by Charles E. Barber before his death Feb. 18, 1917? It was one of five coins commemorating the Panama Pacific International Exposition, also known as the San Francisco World's Fair, of 1915. The Treasury Department had assigned the task of designing the five coins to outside artists. New York sculptress Beatrice Longman was commissioned to design the quarter eagle coin which she began to do, but she became ill and was forced to withdraw from the project. The task of completing the coin's design was turned over to Barber and his assistant George T. Morgan. Barber designed the obverse; Morgan the reverse.

Barber's obverse depicts the goddess Columbia seated on a hippocampus, a Greek mythological creature with the head and forelegs of a horse and the body and tail of a dragon. In her left hand she holds a caduceus, a winged staff with two serpents twined around it, modeled after the one carried by the Greek god Hermes and used as the symbol of the medical profession. The theme of the design was the Panama Canal which had been completed and opened the previous year. The hippocampus represents the canal itself and the caduceus recognizes the victory of medicine over yellow fever which made building the canal possible. The in-

scription PANAMA-PACIFIC•EXPOSITION circles the rim and the date 1915 is below with the “S” mintmark to the right of it.

Morgan’s reverse bears an American eagle facing left atop a pedestal on which the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM is inscribed. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA circles the rim around the eagle. The denomination 2 1/2 Dol is below.



This PCGS MS67 sold for \$19,550. Photo courtesy of U.S. Rare Coin Investments

The coins were to be sold individually at \$4 each or as part of a four or five coin set during and for a short time after the 1915 Exposition. According to the U.S. Rare Coin Investments web page <http://www.usrarecoininvestments.com/coin_info/commemorative_coins/1915-S_Panama_Pacific_Gold_Coins.htm>

Although the maximum authorized mintage of 10,000 coins was produced, due to weak sales, 3,251 pieces (along with 17 pieces made for assay) were melted in the fall of 1916, leaving a net mintage of only 6,749 coins.

Many of these quarter eagles were mishandled by the public, and relatively few survive in the higher mint-state grades, particularly above MS-64. At least one brilliant proof, without the S mintmark, is reported to exist, but this is unconfirmed by Mint records. Counterfeits are known: these are weakly struck and will show depressions and tooling marks. Points to check for wear include Columbia’s head, breast and knee, the head and shoulder of the hippocampus, the eagle’s neck and legs, and the torch band on the column supporting the plaque.

- SPECIFICATIONS:
- Diameter: 18 millimeters
 - Weight: 4.18 grams
 - Composition: .900 gold, .100 copper
 - Edge: Reeded
 - Net Weight: .12094 ounce pure gold

1910 Barber a Sleeper that Needs a Wake-up

By **Paul M. Green**

Everyone loves sleepers. The 1910 Barber half dollar is not alone in a group of Barber dates that could be classified as sleepers. However, it has simply been lost in the shuffle.

The reason the 1910 Barber half dollar does not stand out is because the 1913, 1914 and 1915 Barber half dollars all had mintages of less than 200,000. With a mintage of 418,551, the 1910 does not seem all that impressive.

In general, the Barber half dollar was never heavily saved. There is a variety of reasons that all worked against its saving.

First of all, the design was not popular. It is certainly not the first unpopular design in history, but the reviews at the time were not flattering. This seems to have played a role in seeing relatively few collectors. Also, at the time there were not many who could afford half dollar sets.

The dealers of the day were very unlikely to set aside rolls of a new date. In fact, many carried no new coins at all. This was the case even in 1916 when there were new designs and low mintages like the 52,000 mintage 1915 Standing Liberty quarter. In all probability, the bulk of their clients simply acquired any new coin they needed.

Under the circumstances, the 1910 was a prime candidate to not be saved. It had a low mintage but others had even lower totals. The 1910 had a lower mintage than the 1909-S VDB cent and, perhaps more significantly, a lower total than the 1938-D Walking Liberty half dollar. The 1938-D is now \$90 in G-4, while the 1910 is at \$20. The contrast between the two is interesting. It shows that even today the Barber half dollar is not heavily collected.

The 1910, like any other Barber half, circulated for years and, in many cases, might have circulated until becoming worn out, then retired and destroyed.

Today the 1910 lists for relatively small premiums in Mint State with a MS-60 at \$610 while an MS-65 is \$3,900. The grading service numbers are not large, but we have to consider the demand factor. There may not be a large supply of MS-65 examples, but there is not a substantial number of people seeking them either.

In the case of other grades, however, the 1910 seems to be a real sleeper. The comparison to the 1938-D is striking because, while demand for Walking Liberty half dollars is certainly higher, in grades like G-4 there has to be some doubt as to how much greater that demand would really be.

If the 1913-1914 Barber halves didn't exist, the 1910 would be the second lowest mintage Barber half behind the 1892-O which is \$310 in G-4. Once again, the 1892-O's supplies are very low. But with an increasing number of Barber half dollars with higher total mintages than the 1910, is \$20 really the right G-4 price? Odds are it is not, and one day it will get a solid price increase. If so, the increase should come across the board, as the 1910 is not very available in any grade.

Editor's note: The following chart gives a comparison of the prices quoted for the date, mintmark, and grades mentioned in Paul Green's Sept. 9, 2008 article and those given in the August 2014 Numismatic News "Coin Market."

September 2008 article	August 2014 "Coin Market"
1892-O in G-4 - \$ 310.00	\$ 310.00
1910 in G-4 - \$ 20.00	\$ 20.00
in MS-60 - \$ 610.00	\$ 675.00
in MS-65 - \$ 3900.00	\$ 3750.00
1938-D in G-4 - \$ 90.00	\$ 60.00



Dave Lawrence Barber Books now On-line at DLRC Website

All three David Lawrence Barber coin books - The Complete Guide to Barber Dimes, The Complete Guide to Barber Quarters, and The Complete Guide to Barber Halves, as well as The Complete Guide to Certified Barber Coinage by David Lawrence & John Feigenbaum - are available at the DLRC on-line library website: <http://www.stellacoinnews.com/>. Click on "Reference Books" and scroll down to the book title you want. Access is free. No membership required.

BCCS Annual Meeting at ANA

By **John Frost**, BCCS Regional Program Director

After last year's success, the result of having our Annual Meeting at the ANA on Wednesday rather than our traditional Saturday, we decided to do it again. Like last year, we had excellent attendance at the meeting, with 20 people again this year. It looks like we will make it our permanent meeting time.

To lead off the meeting, ANA President Walter Ostromecki presented the Barber Coin Collectors' Society with a certificate on behalf of the ANA, recognizing the 25th Anniversary of the founding of the BCCS. Following the meeting, we displayed the certificate at the Club Table on the bourse floor.



BCCS 25th Anniversary from the ANA

After introductions, a brief presentation was made on the status and continued success of the Regional Program, and also recognizing the challenges the BCCS and other clubs have in both attracting and retaining members.

The meeting turned to the Gene Gardner Collection which is being sold in 4 auction sessions in 2014-15, including one of the finer collections of Barber coinage ever assembled, with focus on both condition, originality, and eye appeal. Gene Gardner donated two copies of his hardbound book illustrating his amazing Barber Quarter collection with full-page glossy photos of each coin. One of these books is to be used at exhibits for the BCCS, and the other was auctioned at the meeting as a donation to the BCCS.

We then announced the upcoming retirement of Secretary-Treasurer and *Journal* Editor Eileen Ribar. After 14 years editing the *Journal*, and 12 years also performing the role of Secretary-Treasurer, Eileen notified BCCS President Phil Carrigan and myself of her intention to retire and turn the reins over to new volunteers. Eileen has graciously offered to stay on in her current roles until we name replacements, but asked us to start the process now. The entire room acknowledged the excellent job Eileen has done performing both roles for many years, and we sincerely thank her for her hard work!

An open discussion followed during which we reviewed the various tasks performed by both the Secretary-Treasurer and the *Journal* Editor, just to give people an idea of what was involved. We also talked about different manners in which new people might be selected for these roles, including asking for volunteers, nominating candidates, and forming a Transition Committee to determine the best way forward. Because the BCCS has no formal by-laws that document officer positions, roles and responsibilities, we thought it was likely that particularly a new Secretary-Treasurer candidate or volunteer might want a more formal role definition.

The collective group assembled agreed that a Transition Committee be formed to put together some simple by-laws which include definition of officers, role descriptions, method of election or appointment, terms, etc. It was agreed that we don't need a complicated structure, but rather some simple definitions, roles, and responsibilities. Four members volunteered to serve on the Transition Committee: Phil Carrigan, Dave Earp, Carl Feldman and John Frost. We hope that by the end of the year, hopefully sooner, we will have recommendations for By-Laws and candidates to serve in these critical BCCS officer roles. If you wish to volunteer for one of these positions, or want to suggest somebody as a possible candidate, please let the Committee know by sending an email to us at BCCS@barbercoins.org.

Moving on, several members in attendance expressed interest in helping promote the BCCS at several new shows. Dave Earp took home a banner to be used at small to medium-sized shows in the Midwest. Two others volunteered to

help the BCCS have a presence at shows in Minnesota and Michigan. We also discussed other ways BCCS members can help support and promote the Society: by giving presentations on Barber coinage at local coin clubs and shows, staffing tables, and handing out brochures and applications to prospective members and dealers that specialize in Barbers. We also emphasized the importance of members writing articles for the *Journal*, avoiding the need for reprints of earlier articles which have been required for the last couple of issues. To that end, one member handed out and conducted a survey at the meeting, the results being used in an article he was writing.

Finally, before we ended the meeting with some “Show and Tell,” we conducted our fund-raising auction. We sold a special counter-stamped 100-year-old 1914-S Barber Half (stamped BCCS 2014), and the amazing book on the Gene Gardner Collection of Barber Quarters.

On the bourse floor, the BCCS and the Liberty Seated Collectors Club shared a Club Table to promote the two organizations, complete with exhibits. During Thursday and Friday, the table had steady traffic, interest in the exhibits, and we signed up a couple new members at the same time.

The material presented at the meeting with all of the details is available on the BCCS website.



ANA Honors Phil Carrigan

ANA President Walter Ostromecki presented the ANA President’s Award to BCCS President Phil Carrigan for his long-term service and leadership in both the numismatic community and the Barber Coin Collectors’ Society specifically. The plaque honors Phil, who has been President for most of the history of the BCCS. Congratulations, Phil – well deserved, as it represents a commitment and contribution over many years!



Upcoming BCCS Events

This Fall features a number of BCCS events where we will have meetings, club tables, or both. We hope you can stop by if you attend these shows.

- **Long Beach, CA**, Social Meeting Thursday evening, September 4, 7:00 p.m. at the Rock Bottom Brewery.
- **Gettysburg, PA**, National Battlefield Coin Show, Eisenhower Hotel, September 20-21 (Club table)
- **Manchester, NH**, New Hampshire Coin Expo, Radisson Center of NH, October 10-11 (Club table), Meeting: Friday, 2:00 p.m.
- **Baltimore, MD**, Baltimore Expo, Baltimore Convention Center, October 30-November 1 (Club table). Meeting: Friday, 3:00 p.m., Room 305
- **Rochester, NY**, Rochester Numismatic Association Coin Show, Rochester Museum & Science Center, November 8-9, details to be announced on the website (www.barbercoins.org)
- **Warren (Detroit), MI**, Michigan State Numismatic Society Show, Macomb Community College Expo Center, November 28-30, details to be announced on the website. [tentative]
- **Orlando, FL**, Florida United Numismatists (FUN) 2015, Orange County Convention Center, Friday, January 9, 3:00 p.m.

BCCS Advertisement Rates

1/8 page	1 issue.....\$12	4 issues.....\$40
1/4 page	1 issue.....\$20	4 issues.....\$70
1/2 page	1 issue.....\$30	4 issues.....\$100
1 page	1 issue.....\$70	4 issues.....\$250
1 page inside front - rear cover	1 issue..\$80	4 issues.....\$300
1 page outside rear cover	1 issue...\$125	4 issues.....\$400

Barber Coin Collectors' Society

1. Promotes the writing and sharing of information on Barber coins to an organization of individuals who are interested in increasing their knowledge of the series; for Society purposes, Barber coins are defined as primarily U.S. dimes, quarters and half dollars designed by Charles E. Barber, and minted from 1892 to 1916.
2. Gives Barber hobbyists an opportunity to contact other collectors with similar numismatic interests.
3. Can promote consistent grading standards among collectors, dealers, society members and non-members alike.
4. Through group purchasing power, can offer its members discounts on numismatic materials relating especially to the collecting of Barber coins.
5. Provides members a means to trade their Barbers with other members, in an effort to upgrade or complete their collection.
6. Effectively lobbies numismatic shows and events to provide Barber exhibits and space for all Barber dealers to sell their merchandise.
7. Promotes the collecting of Barbers and the hobby in general to today's youngsters.
8. Offers benefit to all Barber collectors, whether they collect Barber dimes, quarters or halves, graded AG or MS65+.
9. Makes sure its members have a say in the organization.
10. Is a not-for-profit organization dedicated solely to the benefit of its members and those who assist the Society in advancing its purpose.

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